

Simple guide* to: Energy Policy Act of 2005

Monday, August 8, 2005

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 supplements and in many areas replaces and updates the requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 1992. The goal of the act is to improve energy efficiency in the public and private sector, improve the availability of conventional fuel sources, and promote the use of future alternative fuel sources to power the nation's building, vehicles and industry. This guide summarizes the Federal agency requirements.

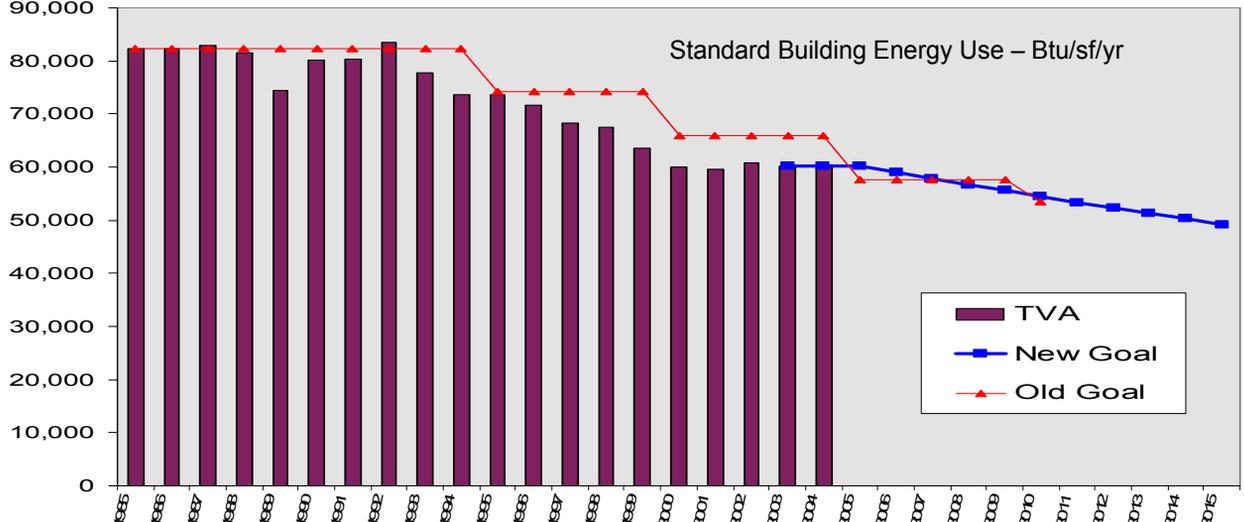
SUMMARY

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| Facility Energy Performance | Cut energy use (Btus/sf/year) 2% per year starting in FY2006 through FY2015 with a base year of FY2003 in its standard facilities including industrial and laboratory facilities. |
| Facility Metering | Install meters on all federal facilities where practicable by October 1st 2012. Submit a metering plan 6 months after guidance is established. |
| Energy Efficient Products | Plan for and include specifications for energy efficient products (Energy Star or FEMP designated products). These products are to be utilized when and where life-cycle cost effective and available. |
| Energy Efficient Motors | All electric motors 1-500 HP purchased are to be premium efficient motors. |
| New Building Performance | If life cycle cost effective agencies are directed to increase performance to 30% higher than ASHRAE 90.1 or the 2004 International Energy Conservation Code. Sustainable design principals are to be applied to the sitting and design of all new buildings including water efficiency. |
| Renewable Energy | The Federal government shall use of its total consumed energy not less than 3% of renewable energy by FY 2007, 5% by 2010, and 7.5% 2013 and beyond. For renewable energy produced and used on federal property the amount may be doubled. Hydro modifications (HMOD) counts as renewable with no current limit on year produced. |
| Alternative Fueled Vehicles | Alternative fueled vehicles are required to use alternative fuels unless the fuel in not available or unreasonably more expensive than gasoline. |

DETAILS

- EAct92 and NECPA 1978 are still in effect if not amended. Examples include: 10% per year of your total facilities are required to be surveyed each year; Seventy-five percent of covered vehicles purchased each year will be AFVs; and Annual reporting of performance is required.
- The Act allows for agency exclusions from meeting the Facility Energy Performance requirements based on being "impracticable" due to the energy intensiveness of activities carried out in the facility or collection of facilities. In the past buildings that were used to generate, transmit and control electricity (~2000 facilities) were exempted under EAct92, however they're still required to implement & report energy efficiency improvements.
- All Federal agencies are encouraged to increase the efficiency of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment. This is to be done through cleaning, maintenance, and the use treatments of additives to water based systems.
- Each fiscal year the head of the agency must provide a list of all new buildings owned, operated and controlled and state whether each met or exceeded the 30% better than ASHRAE/International Energy Code and the sustainable requirements.
- Daylight savings time to be extended 1 week in the fall and 3 weeks in the spring to save energy from daylight.
- Agencies are to use energy efficient technologies in the management of natural resources.

FACILITY ENERGY GOALS



* This is provided only to give a brief overview of the Energy Policy Act. Please review the Act in its entirety for specific issues.